NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

Grand Show Day—Garland, Mutchmer & Co.
New Straw Goods—Grant & Henderson.
Farm for Sale—E. Meredith.
House to Rent or for Sale—Mr. Notman.
Found—Samuel Todd.
Notice—W. P. Lett.
A Cocket Spaniel Pup Lost.
House to Rent—C. Weeb.
A Salesman Wanted—Geo: Etherston.

The Ottawa Times

County Official Paper.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

☞ *For notices of Property for Sale or to Let see Fourth Page.*

We learn from St. John, N. B., that an attempt is being made by the opponents of the Government to bring out Mr. CUDLIP in opposition to Mr. WILLIS, for the representation of St. John's county in the Local Legislature. Mr. CUDLIP has not yet consented to become the stalking horse of the Opposition, and it is to be hoped that friend WILLIS will be allowed to walk the course. The nomination takes place on the 4th of next month.

DR. PARKER has put a notice on the paper for a motion ordering the recall of Dr. TUPPER. We can hardly believe that any member of the House, not an avowed Anti-Unionist, will support it, and even the Anti-Unionists, if desirous of securing a speedy decision from the Imperial Government on the petition of the Nova Scotia Legislature, must commend the action of the Privy Council in obviating the necessity of a direct reference to Canada of the questions that must arise, by placing near the Imperial Government, a gentleman in every way capable of furnishing all the information that is likely to be required.

THE determination of the Government to defer to the representations of the Nova Scotia members regarding the assimilation of the currency, is undoubtedly a wise one under the circumstances. It will not only obviate the occasion of another cause of grievance, but demonstrate the folly of the stay-away-from-Ottawa policy recommended by the Repealers. Had the representatives of Nova Scotia failed to enter an appearance at Ottawa, it is very certain that the Government would have had no fair opportunity of making this concession towards the feeling of that Province. As the resolutions now stand the Government Bill on the currency will enable the Governor in Council to adopt the International standard of currency should the Bill now before the American Congress become law, otherwise the matter will rest in abeyance until another Session. It is no slight inconvenience for the Government to have to tolerate the difference in the Nova Scotia standard from that of the rest of the Dominion; but it is, nevertheless, an inconvenience which, we think, may fairly be borne, in view of the effect it will, no doubt, exercise upon the public sentiment of that Province.

WE understand that the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, who has for some time been suffering from failing health, has expressed a desire to resign the Chaplaincy of the Senate, and that the Contingent Committee have therefore recommended that he be placed upon the list of those whose services are to be dispensed with from and after the first of July next, by which arrangement he will be entitled to the retiring allowance of two years' salary. This is but a just tribute to Dr. ADAMSON, who has so long enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who have had occasion to meet him in the discharge of his public duties. There is an important condition attached to the acceptance of Dr. ADAMSON's resignation, viz., that no successor be appointed, or in other words that his office shall be for the future abolished. This recommendation, which will no doubt be accepted by the Senate will effect an additional annual saving of $2,600, bringing up the total of the retrenchment effected by the Contingent Committee of the Senate to nearly seventeen thousand dollars per annum, an amount which the curious in figures may readily demonstrate represents a very large capital sum. We presume it is but justice to our Maritime Province friends to give them credit for inspiring vitality into the retrenchment movement; but we must claim, on the other hand, that considering the peculiar circumstances of the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, they have been met by them in a spirit of frank concession of which they have no right to complain.

IT should be well understood that the action of the Senate, based upon the Report of their Committee on Contingencies, in making a reading allowance to those employees of the Legislative Council of the late Province of Canada whose services are now to be dispensed with, has been based solely upon the consideration that these gratuities shall be reimbursed to the Dominion by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, whose servants they were. It is not admitted that the Dominion of Canada is in any way liable to them for the loss of their offices; but it has been very properly recognized that these two Provinces, sharing between them the burthens of old Canada, should make some compensation to those who, by the recent political change, have been deprived of their offices through no fault of theirs. It may be that some of our Maritime Province friends in search of a grievance will light upon these gratuities as a legitimate subject of complaint, and therefore we make this explanation in anticipation of any objections that may be urged against the action of the Senate upon this score. That Quebec and Ontario should bear the expense of these gratuities is no more than evenhanded justice, for those who contend, from the construction of the Union Act, that the officers of the Legislative Council were made officers of the Senate, must of necessity admit that such provision only applied until "Parliament should otherwise provide," and therefore whenever it seemed fitting to the Senate to cease to recognise them, their claim upon the Dominion fell to the ground. That there are personal hardships inflicted in carrying out the views of the Senate, no one will pretend to deny, but these hardships have in most cases been made as light as possible, and we do not think that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec can offer any reasonable objection to shouldering the ultimate cost of the gratuities, for it would be a manifest injustice to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to charge them to the Dominion revenue.

THE project for furnishing at the public expense official reports of the debates in Parliament, and establishing a Canadian "Hansard" received its *quietus* in the Commons yesterday afternoon by the decisive vote of 94 to 48. With the spirit of economy which is now, it is to be hoped for the good of the country, so generally abroad no other result could have been anticipated, and members and the public must rely as heretofore on the enterprise of the press for such reports as may be published. But apart from considerations of economy, there were other objections to the adoption of a system of official reporting. Many thoughtful and usually silent members, saw at once that the project of the Printing Committee, if carried out, would put a premium upon garrulity by tempting members to make speeches, for the mere sake of occupying a place in the official volume. This not only threatened to encumber the few really good speeches of the Session—that is the few worth preserving, with a mass of intolerable twaddle for which few would care to find room on their bookshelves, but it necessarily involved the consumption of a greater portion of the time of the House in listening to these speeches, unless the American practice of "printing," without delivering, were resorted to. The fact is, that very few of the speeches made in Parliament are worth keeping for any great length of time; not that they are deficient in interest, or unworthy the occasion which calls them forth; but that when the occasion passes, and it does in most cases pass with the speech, the interest in it is lost. There are occasions when it would be extremely desirable that the speeches of leading statesmen on important questions were fully and correctly reported for future reference, but that these occasions are not nearly so many as might be supposed. We may refer to the fact that already the official record of the long and dreary debate on Confederation in the Canadian Parliament has almost fallen into complete disuse. It came into play once or twice during the late election contest for the purpose of making a point or two against GEORGE BROWN, and it is very handy to this day for fledglings who desire to do a little spread-eaglism, and who find it easier to borrow their fancies than create them. But beyond this what is its value

Though admitting that the official reports as recommended would have been of considerable value to journalists and politicians, we are not at all prepared to arraign the wisdom of the decision at which the House has arrived. But there is a matter connected with this subject, to which, as we are disinterested onlookers, it may not be out of place to allude. The Chairman of the Printing Committee, anticipating that the official system of reporting would be adopted, instructed the reporters to take full notes; and this instruction was afterwards sanctioned, at least informally, by the House. Now during the time that this project has been under deliberation the reporters have done a very large amount of work, for which, in fairness, they ought to be reimbursed. We suppose, since the matter has been finally disposed of, no objection will be taken by the House to their receiving fair compensation for the work they have done. If the Chairman of the Printing Committee acted somewhat rashly by instructing them to take full notes in the beginning, we think an excuse may be found for his conduct, in the consideration that, if the system had been adopted, it should have dated from the beginning of the first Parliament of the Dominion. But his mistake, for such it has since proved to have been, was subsequently shouldered by the House, and hence there can be no good reason for refusing the reporters compensation for the work done up to this date.

THE PATENT LAWS.

The letter which appeared in a recent number of the Toronto *Leader* presents in a pretty strong light the arguments of those who are opposed to extending to Americans the privileges of the new Patent Law. As was stated yesterday a number of petitions have already been presented to the Legislature upon this subject, and it is stated that many more are coming in during next week, from the Province of Ontario, as well as from Quebec, in support of the views which are advocated by the writer of the following letter. The subject is an important one, and deserves the most mature consideration, as it is especially desirable that the right policy—that which will best serve the interests of the Dominion—should be adopted at the beginning. The facts stated below as to the "Nicholson Pavement," and McCORMICK's "reaper," are very suggestive—there ought surely to be no reason why an American should enjoy a monopoly in Canada of an invention or discovery made in Scotland, or elsewhere; such monopoly, if it is to be secured to any one, should be reserved for such of our own people as have the enterprise and energy to introduce it into the Dominion. —(*Com.*)

To the Editor of the Leader.

SIR,—The promised introduction of a new patent law, has elicited some correspondence in your columns, and, with your permission, I would offer a few remarks. A correspondent is in favor of reciprocity in patents with all the world, and in support of his position, quotes the examples of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia and others in the old world, and the United States in the new. I admit that the examples thus quoted for the purpose of fortifying his position, are about the strongest that could be advanced to demolish it. The countries above named are the very cradles and nurseries of the arts and sciences, and the industrial and mechanical arts, where also there are vast accumulations of capital, and abundance of cheap labor. Reciprocity among them is a fair and even thing, but who will pretend that Canada, a young country, with a sparse population, limited capital, and labor scarce and dear, can compete with those giants of the old world; reciprocity with them would give the advantages all against us. As to reciprocity with the United States, the case would be still worse for us, bordering as they are on our country; for with them the patent business is a speciality, many thousands of persons being engaged in it; as shown by the Washington patent office report for 1867, which shows that the applications for patents and re-issues were over 25,000; the commissioner also goes on to say that very few patents were issued for original inventions, being chiefly for improvements on former and patented and known principles; whereas in Canada (Ontario and Quebec), the official return shews that only 316 patents were issued, and some of those were fraudulently and dishonestly obtained by American patentees, through unprincipled persons in Canada. The plea that reciprocity with the United States would give to us a market with 30,000,000 of population, while the United States would only have a market of some 4,000,000; is the old stale cry of the Yankee patent operator, echoed by the agents and apologists in Canada. Why this deep interest in the welfare of we poor Canadians? Why so pressing that we accept such a good bargain? I venture to say, sir, that the advantages would be similar to those we obtained when the Maine boundary was fixed, and in every settlement we have had with our cute cousins; they would be all on their side. The benefits to be derived by Canada from reciprocity would be limited to a small number, and all the money they could get out of Brother Jonathan would be unfelt by him; while from the immense number of applicants at Washington, we may reasonably suppose, we would have abundance of them, as the American patentee, upon payment of a small fee, would be enabled to send his patents broadcast over the Dominion, and would doubtless draw a large amount of our too limited capital every year. In case of reciprocity a gross wrong would be inflicted on Canada, from the fact, that an immense number of patents claimed and registered as American, are simply copies, improvements, or adaptations purely of foreign inventions, and notably among them I would mention two, which have been the source of immense gain to their introducers; namely, the now celebrated "reaper," and the no less celebrated "Nicholson pavement." The reaper was an original invention of the Rev. Patrick Bell, minister of Carmyllie, Scotland, (who recently at a public meeting in Scotland, gave an account of how he matured and tested the invention) which was some years afterwards introduced and patented in the United States, by McCormick, as his invention; and the royalties from sales of the machines, have made many men rich. The wooden pavement, now known as the "Nicholson pavement," was first invented and used in Norway, and several years after, was introduced into the United States (now 14 years ago) by the late Samuel Nicholson, of Boston, who obtained a patent for it, through which he realized an immense fortune. These cases will serve to show the facility with which patents are obtained for valuable foreign inventions, and which—added to their large protective tariff—has doubtless aided greatly in developing their manufactures. Patent laws were first introduced in Great Britain, and framed to reward the skill and industry of British subjects; and one provision of which was a great stimulant to research, as it enabled them to patent any valuable invention they may have discovered in their travels in foreign countries, and which has doubtless had no small share in placing Great Britain where she now stands—in the arts and manufactures—far in advance of all other nations in the world. That law which was beneficial to Britain, great, rich and powerful, would surely be beneficial to Canada, during the infancy of her manufactures. Americans and their apologists talk very glibly about reciprocity in patents, when the advantages are clearly on their side; what about copyright? no word of reciprocity; why? simply because England would be the gainer. What would the wealthy iron owners of Pennsylvania say, if reciprocity with England in iron, were proposed? (which is now protected by a duty of only 77c.) why, they would laugh. One year of such reciprocity with England, and the iron trade of the United States—which is a source of immense wealth and power, would be destroyed. We claim that reciprocity in patents would give the United States great advantages over us, and like United States iron manufacturers, we don't want it; also, that every dollar taken out of the country by foreign patentees, is as effectually lost to us, as though it was thrown into Lake Ontario, and no equivalent received.

BRITISH CANADIAN.

Toronto, March 23rd, 1868.

AMONG the arrivals yesterday were the Hon. Mr. ANDERSON, Senator, and E. M. MACDONALD, Esq., M.P., for Lunenburg.

HAVING had of late a surfeit of "Intercolonial" correspondence, and our columns being pre-occupied this morning, we are compelled to defer the publication of "Confederates" letter until next issue. "Reciprocity" on the Patent Laws is unavoidably deferred for the same reasons.

NINE PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night last, in the Township of Masham, about twenty-five miles from Ottawa, a well to do farmer named John Lambert, was burnt up along with seven of his children, and a hired man—nine in all, the second eldest daughter being the only one who escaped. Their dwelling caught fire about midnight, it is supposed from some defect in the cooking stove, when all were asleep. This young woman escaped through a window and reached a neighbor's house in her night-dress, and gave the alarm, but alas, too late to give any assistance. When the neighbors reached the scene all was as silent as the tomb—nothing was left but a lot of charred bones. Mr. Lambert was very much respected by all who knew him, and his sad fate, with that of his children, has cast a gloom over the whole community. Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held upon the remains, and we learn that a verdict of "accidental death" was given. The hired man's name was Murday, son of a farmer who also lives in the Township of Masham. About a year ago, while Mr. Lambert was moving down from Kazabasu to his farm, his wife died in the sleigh in which she was riding.

COURT OF ASSIZE—FOURTH DAY.

The Court opened at 9:30 o'clock, and was filled to overflowing by people anxious to hear the Tierney trials.

The sealed verdict in the case of Reed *vs.* Kennedy was opened. Verdict for plaintiff for $476.71.

Jane Tierney was then arraigned on an indictment charging her with uttering counterfeit coin, purporting to be half dollars of United States currency, to which she pleaded not guilty. G. B. L. Fellowes, Q. C., assisted by Robert Lees, Esq., County Crown Attorney, appeared for the Crown; and John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Q.C., James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., Robert Lyon, Esq., and P. J. Buckley, Esq., for the defence.

The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded to call the jury, and challenged three, when Mr. Cameron insisted that the Crown had exhausted its challenges, but Mr. Fellowes said the law cited by the defence did not apply, and they were allowed to proceed. Mr. Cameron said if they did so, it would be at their peril. The crown prosecutor said he had good cause for challenging, because as he had been credibly informed, many persons had sworn not to convict the Tierneys; he, therefore, proceeded with challenging several more.

The learned counsel then opened the case for the crown in a forcible address, in which he expressed great sorrow to see a family whom he had favorably known for many years, brought into so much trouble. The defendant, Jane Tierney, was the daughter of John Tierney, a farmer of Nepean, in good circumstances, an old resident of many years' standing, known to all the country round, and always held to be of good respectability, and when the counterfeiting was discovered the whole community was so much surprised that very many people were incredulous upon the subject. He would, however, caution the jury that it was their duty not to allow any personal considerations to influence their verdict. He then said he should be able to shew by evidence how Jane Tierney had been watched by the police, after they had received information that counterfeit money was being passed in the city, and had been seen to go into different stores, where it was alleged she had passed bad money, and on the evening of the same day, the 27th November, she had been followed home to her father's house in Nepean, by the police, and there, with other members of the family, arrested and brought to justice. The learned counsel took this occasion to pass a high eulogium on the police force of this city who, while the rest of the community slept, exercised sleepless vigilance, and kept themselves constantly posted as to the movements of suspected persons here and elsewhere, to the end that they might guard and protect the interests of the people.

Wm. McVeity was then sworn and deposed—That on the 27th of November he saw defendant buy some apples of a poor woman who kept a stand near the bridge; that he was sent for by Detective O'Neill, who informed him that some person was about the city passing counterfeit money, and described the suspected person's appearance and dress. Witness recognized the person by the description to be Jane Tierney, whom he afterwards watched and saw her enter several stores. In Upper Town she entered a small candy and stationery shop kept by Mrs. Wigmore, where he was afterwards told by Mrs. Wigmore she had spent sixpence, for which she had given a bad half dollar, and received her change in good money. She afterwards went to Orme's music store where she purchased a trifling article, and offered what Mr. Orme believed to be bad money and returned it. Witness further deposed that Mrs. Wigmore shewed him four pieces of counterfeit money, produced in court, which had been in his possession ever since. He then described the manner of the whole police force going to the house of Tierney on the same night, the arrest of the Tierneys and the finding of material and tools for making coin. The tools consisted of a lathe, galvanic battery, dies, chemicals, &c. Here a trunk containing the articles taken from the workshop in Tierney's house was opened in court. A large number of coins in several stages of manufacture which were found were also produced. Witness continued—when I saw Jane Tierney she was at the bottom of the stairs in her father's house.

To Mr. Cameron—The coins I have shown have been in my possession ever since, locked up in a drawer, to which no other person had access. Did not go into the stores which she entered to watch her pass the bad money, but preferred to wait till she came out. I laid the information, having previously consulted O'Neill and Sergeant Davis. Did not speak to the girl on the street; took out a warrant to arrest her only.

To Mr. Fellowes—The coin produced is that marked in my presence by Mrs. Wigmore.

Detective O'Neill sworn—Described the visit to Tierney's house in Nepean, and the finding the coins, tools, work-bench, chemicals &c. A light was in the room where the bench was, and a number of the coins which, when found, were too hot to be held in the hand. Two of the dies were not hot. The defence declined to cross-examine this witness.

Emily Wigmore sworn, said: The defendant came into my shop on the 27th of November, and bought 6d. worth of paper, and gave me what appeared to be a silver half dollar, and I gave her the change. I put the mark of the cross on the half dollar afterwards, in the presence of constable McVeity.

To Mr. O'Reilly—My husband was in the shop taking money that day, and so was a girl; both could go to the till; there was other silver and copper in the till; I put only one mark on it, and did not see the other two marks that are on it now.

Wm. Young, jeweller, sworn—(The coins produced): Could not swear what the coins are composed of; it is not silver, but bears a slight resemblance to it; the coin is intended to represent an American half dollar.

James H. Pennock, (sworn)—I am a broker in this city, and deal in silver. Taking gold as a standard, the nominal value of the silver half dollar is a little less than fifty cents. I believe this coin produced by McVeity is not a genuine silver half dollar.

To Mr. Cameron—I have never dealt in gold or silver bullion in the United States. I do not know if there was an issue of half dollars in 1861.

George L. Orme—I believe I recognise the prisoner as having been in our store on the 27th November, and purchased an article for which she gave me what purported to be a silver half dollar, United States currency, and which I returned, believing it to be a bad one. Defence objected to this evidence, as the coin alleged to have been passed was not produced. Evidence ruled out by the Court.

Mr. Wade, manager of the Ontario Bank, was shewn a genuine half dollar and one of them passed by Jane Tierney, and declared it his opinion that the first was good and the latter a bad one.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Lees then went over the evidence at some length, and argued that the money had been shewn to be bad, and that the defendant must have had a guilty knowledge of the fact.

Mr. Cameron objected that there was no proof that the coin produced dated 1861, and which the crown alleges to be spurious, is in fact current coin of the United States of America, and that it is issued by the authority of the United States. It must be proved to have been coined under authority, which has not been done. The Currency Act does not make American half dollars current in this Province, and from the fact that it is a foreign coin, it is essential to prove that it is made under authority.

The judge reserved this point for argument in term, in the event of a conviction.

Mr. Cameron then addressed the jury. He said a great deal of feeling had apparently been imported into this case. The learned Counsel for the Crown had felt it to be his duty to caution the jury against being influenced by their feelings towards the prisoner, or by the influence of her family in the community. He did not like to hear such arguments. We are to try this young lady without regard to the rest of the family. The learned gentleman then proceeded to show that previous to the year 1858 the misdemeanor of which the defendant stood charged was not recognized as an offence against the laws at all, and it was upon an indictment framed upon a statute of that date that defendant was to be tried. As to the coin which she was alleged to have passed bearing the date of 1861, it had not been proved that there had been an issue of that date and denomination in the United States. The question had been asked, but witnesses could not tell anything of the matter. This was a point which must be proved by an officer of the United States mint, or it could not be shown that it was really a counterfeit of an American coin issued by the authority of the United States Government. And this proof the Crown had failed to produce. The learned counsel then argued that the half dollar said to have been taken by Mrs. Wigmore had not been shown to have been passed by the defendant, for the one which she marked could not be the one produced, for here had only one mark and this has three. After some further able arguments Mr. Cameron concluded an eloquent address by a powerful appeal to the feelings of the jury.

His Worship summed up, showing the bearings of the evidence, after which the jury retired and in a short time came in with a verdict "Not Guilty." The next case was

The Queen *vs.* John Tierney, Michael Tierney, Murtagh Tierney, and Charles Buckley, for having in their possession the implements for counterfeiting the coin of the realm. The prisoners were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty. The prisoners were defended by the same counsel as in the last case. The Crown prosecutor opened in an able address, setting forth the danger to the community of a large spurious currency. He then pointed out the nature of the evidence he intended to adduce, and said, if the die was in the possession of some of them, and the girl has been acquitted, it must necessarily follow that it was in the possession of some of the prisoners at the bar. It will require no stretch of conscience to come to that conclusion. Notwithstanding all that has been said, you will consider that although I have not had the experience of my learned friend for the prisoners, in the Superior Courts, yet I trust to be as honest in my duties to the Crown as he desires to be to his clients. I may feel a little excited, somewhat warm, to-day, as I have been taunted, but still I earnestly instruct you to not find those parties guilty, unless the evidence will warrant you in not acquitting them.

John Jordan sworn, said—I went on the 27th of November to the house of John Tierney in Nepean; I was the first in the house; I there saw John, Michael, and Murtagh Tierney, and Charles Buckley, and the girl. Afterwards the rest of the policemen came in; John Tierney was down stairs. On going up stairs we saw a work-bench, similar to what would be used in a blacksmith's shop, a number of tools, and the coin now produced in court with the dies, including the one for making the British shillings.

Sergeant Davis sworn—I was one of the police who went to Tierney's house on the night in question. Here the witness corroborated the evidence of the last witness and added: When I went upstairs I met Michael Tierney coming down. There was a light in the room where I saw Murtagh. He was coming towards us, but before we could get in, the light went out. When we got a light, we found Buckley behind the door covered with some coats that were hanging behind the door. We found the articles produced here. With the exception of two, the dies were hot enough to burn the hands, the British shilling die and another were cold.

E. J. O'Neill, Detective, sworn—I went to Tierney's house in company with the other policemen on the night of the 27th November. I gathered up the things now produced, and put them in the trunk. On going into the workshop we found the tools and chemicals for coining American money, and a die for making British shillings of the reign of Queen Victoria. Here witness gave a description of the die, and stated that he had taken impressions from it. We arrested all the prisoners. On coming to town we stopped at Bell's corners, and went into a tavern to get a drink, and two of the policemen carried the trunk into the house, and one of them sat on it. Ever since that time the trunk and its contents have been in my possession.

Wm. McVeity corroborated the whole of the testimony of last witness.

Mr. Wade proved the spurious character of the coins produced.

This was the case for the crown.

Mr. Cameron for the defence, raised the objection that there is no Act in this Province making it an offence to have a die for making counterfeit British shillings in this Province. It must be shown that the British shilling mentioned in the Currency Act applied to silver current in this Province. The indictment does not allege that it was so current, and is therefore defective.

The court held the objection to be good, and instructed the jury to find a verdict for defendants, which was accordingly done, and the defendants ordered to renew their recognizances to appear this morning to be tried on another indictment.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

1ST PARLIAMENT: 1ST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1868.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine.

GRANTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Hon. Mr. RYAN enquired of the Government whether any arrangement had been made for the payment of the usual grants which had been appropriated in aid of charitable institutions which had gone into arrears owing to the change of the fiscal year from January to July. These appropriations had never been received, although included in the annual grant.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said this matter had come under the consideration of the Government, and it was their intention to insert an item, to pay these grants, which were accidentally omitted on account of the change in the fiscal year. It being the evident intention of the late Canadian Parliament to pay these grants, the amount would be refunded by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY said this House should have the assurance that this amount would be charged to those Provinces, on account of the amount received by them as indemnity.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said there was no doubt but this amount would be paid, and there could be no objection to putting it to their credit.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Hon. Mr. McGREA enquired whether it was the intention of Ministers to introduce a Bill regulating the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, under the 100th section of "The British North America Act," during the present Session, and if so, whether the same will be retro-actory, so as to affect Judges who resigned their offices before the first day of July last.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that it would be necessary to have a bill passed to regulate those salaries, but he did not know whether the Government would be able to introduce a bill for that purpose during the present Session or not; neither could he state what the bill would be, as to the effect it would have in regard to Judges who had resigned their offices before the first of July last. He hoped to be able before many days to inform the House whether or not the Government would be able to introduce such a bill during the present Session.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to submit, during the present Session, any measure for the postponement or abolition of the postage on newspapers.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that it was not the intention of Government to introduce any measure for that purpose.

REPORTING DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said that as the report of the Printing Committee in reference to the publication of official debates, was not to be brought before the House to-day, he would beg leave to allow his amendment, "That it is not advisable in the present state of the finances of the Dominion, that a sum estimated at $24,000 and upwards, should be applied out of the consolidated revenue of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, for reporting the speeches of hon. Senators in questions before this House," to stand over until the Report of the Printing Committee was taken up. He said he had no objection to paying a small amount for some reasonable abstract of the debates, if any such proposition was brought forward. He could not see why it was that the reports given in the newspapers were not satisfactory to the House.

Hon. Mr. McCully said that his hon. friend had copied the opinion expressed by the chairman of the Committee on Printing, that the probable expense of publishing the debates would amount to double the estimated cost of $12,000. He (Mr. McCully) had, upon enquiry, received information which was entirely reliable, that it would be impossible for the expense to be beyond $12,000. Under the arrangements made the sum is fixed by tenders

First, on behalf of the reporters, and secondly, on behalf of the publishers, so that while it may be less than $12,000, it is impossible for it to be more.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said he supposed his hon. friend had derived his information from some person who was interested in having the debates published.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said he was decidedly in favor of having those reports published, as official debates could be depended upon. It had been said that we must look to this Senate as a protection to the interests of the Maritime Provinces, as they had an equal representation with Ontario and Quebec, therefore it was for the interest of the Maritime Provinces to have a record of the opinions of the members of this House.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN considered it a useless waste of money to publish the debates in the manner proposed. He would repeat that he was willing that some provision should be made to get a report of their speeches, for which he was willing to expend a reasonable amount of money.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the "Bill to facilitate the winding up of incorporated companies," and said the Bill was compiled from an English Act, and from a Bill which some years ago was introduced into the Legislative Council of the former Province of Upper Canada. He had added to the Bill in order to adapt it to the circumstances of the country. He did not think it necessary to explain the various clauses of the Bill at the second reading, as he would have an opportunity of doing so when the Bill was before the House clause by clause.

The Bill was then read a second time, and on motion referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

ALIEN LAWS.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said when this Bill was before the House for a second reading an objection was taken as to the legal right of this Legislature to deal with the subject in the mode which this Bill contemplated. He was desirous of having the advice of the Law Officer of the Crown upon those points to which objection had been made. Circumstances had prevented the Chief Justice from giving his attention to it to-day, but he hoped during the week to get the benefit of his opinion upon it. He would move that the Bill be referred to a committee of the whole House on Thursday next.—Carried.

CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR brought in the second report of the Select Committee on Contingent Accounts, as amended by that Committee. He then read a portion of the first report of the Contingent Committee, and said that the hon. members would see that the House having adopted this report, took the ground that all the offices of the Senate were vacant, until the officers were re-appointed to their offices: that is, Confederation swept out all the employees of the establishment. The Committee have in obedience to that order submitted the report now before the House. He then read the report of the Committee, which recommended the discharge of some of the officers, giving them one and two years' salary, according to the time they had been employed, and the reduction of the salaries of some of the officers who remained. He said it was impossible that so great a change could be made, as was made in the constitution of a country, without producing hardship in certain cases, but the Committee had recommended very liberal gratuities to all those officers who had been long in the service, and had not been reappointed. The Legislative Council having been abolished by the Act of Confederation, it follows that all the employees were also discharged. In this report it is recommended that $2,400 per annum be paid to the Clerk of the House. This seems a large reduction from the salary enjoyed by him as Clerk under the late Legislative Council of Canada. It was perhaps advisable that he should show what were the salaries fixed and recommended by former committees. In 1841 after the Union of Upper and Lower Canada a committee was appointed on the subject of salaries, and according to the scale of salaries fixed by them the clerk was to receive five hundred pounds a year. That amount has been increased without any method, at various times, according to the reports of different committees. In the Sessions of 1854 and 1855 the salaries of the officers were increased in each year. He then read from the journals of those years showing the rate of increase of the salaries of officers, that of the clerk being increased to £750, with a recommendation by the committee that his successor should receive only £600 per annum. In 1855 under the authority of an Act which authorized the Governor in Council, by order of the Council, to increase the salaries of employees, an increase of £60 a year more was made to the clerk's salary, as well as an increase of the salaries of the other employees of the House. He was never able to find, although he had examined the journals, upon what authority this increase was made. He had found authority for increasing the salaries of officers in the Departments, but none for increasing the salaries of employees of the House. In explaining the reduction of the different salaries he said they had fixed the salary of the "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod" at $1,000 a year. The salary of this officer had been fixed at £100 after the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, and it was considered sufficient, the office being filled by a gentleman from Upper Canada for a number of years, who had never made any application for an increase of salary. The incumbent of this office now received in addition to his salary, a residence, fuel, &c., which was worth a considerable sum. It was not really necessary that this officer should remain here longer than during the Session of Parliament, because he has no duties to perform after the close of the Session. The clerk had the supervision of all the officers, and it was his duty to remain at the seat of Government, as his services could not be dispensed with unless relieved by one of the assistant clerks. In England the Usher of the Black Rod was the resident by order of the House of Lords; but here no such action has been taken by the late Legislative Council of Canada, or the Senate. It has been urged as one reason why the Usher of the Black Rod should have a residence in the Parliament building, because he is the principal officer in the House of Lords. Here the case is different, the clerk being the principal officer, and his attendance being required, he should have a residence in the building. He thought the comparison which had been made between the Senate and the House of Lords would scarcely apply. In the House of Lords there were Benches of Bishops and Lords; but in Canada it was found expedient that Bishops and Judges should not occupy seats in the Senate. The circumstances of the two bodies were entirely different. What would be thought of the Lord Chancellor of England if, were it possible, he should get retained for a Local Legislature and take a seat in a Local Parliament, but here our hon. Speaker, though holding a place similar to that of the Lord Chancellor, occupies his place in the Local Legislature of Quebec. He did not say that this was not right, but it showed that the circumstances of the two countries were entirely different. In regard to the other officers' salaries, there was no reduction made in that of the House keeper. The Postmasters situation being permanent, the acting Postmaster must be a permanent messenger. The Library messenger having to act as clerk and messenger it is proposed to make no reduction in his salary. The assistant doorkeeper has been appointed a permanent messenger, his salary was fixed at $300 a year as Sessional messenger, but now his services having to be continued the whole year an increase is made of $200 for that service. Sessional messengers are to be paid $200 each. In regard to the report he did not attach so much importance to the amount really saved as to the principle involved. It was a step in the right direction and at the right time. It is a step which ought to be taken now, when we have started under a new constitution. We already see the other branch of the Legislature following our example, and it is to be hoped the Government in organizing their Departments will introduce an efficient system of reform. If they allowed this opportunity to pass they would not be able to make any retrenchment. It was necessary that every cent should be saved, as well as all the revenue collected which can be collected from every department of the service, if the credit of the Dominion is to be maintained. We have now a very large debt considering our resources, and it is proposed to increase that debt by a very large sum, for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, in opening up the Northwest Territory, and in the defence of the country, therefore, unless the greatest vigilance and deconomy be pursued, it will be utterly impossible to make the resources of the country increase the revenue enough to meet our expenses and maintain our credit. With these few remarks he would move that this report of the Contingent Committee be adopted.

Hon. Mr. LeTELLIER DE ST. JUST could not come to the conclusion that the principle upon which that report was based, was sound. It is true if you adopt that report a considerable saving will be made, but this argument should have no weight with statesmen where principle is concerned. The parliamentary history of England, which should be our guide in this matter, presented no precedent of this kind. The Civil Service Act declares that nothing in that Act should affect the salaries of any of the officers of the Civil Service, so long as they continue in their office, and this principle is what we have always acted upon in this House. In 1861 the Committee on Contingent Accounts of the Legislative Council reported that the salaries of the officers of the House were too high, and a reduction was recommended, but only to apply to future appointments. He admitted that the salaries were too high, but if we could pay those salaries in the late Province of Canada we could better afford to pay them now when four Provinces were united. Let us pay the present incumbents their present salaries, and declare beforehand that in future we shall not pay any such high salaries as we now pay. If they passed this report in its present form it would deal a very severe blow to a number of families, who had not done anything to deserve it. In 1864 the scale of salaries which was recommended in future appointments was nearly the same as is recommended by this committee, and that was the scale they should now adopt in regard to future incumbents. He then quoted from a speech made by the Hon. Mr. Seymour when the subject of Confederation was being discussed, in which he argued that persons who held offices under the late Canadian Government could not be turned adrift without due consideration. He quoted from several reports of previous committees to show that the principle of not reducing the salaries of present incumbents was always recognized by the House, and he also referred to the English Parliament as recognizing the same principle. He thought at this moment when we were a dependency of the British Crown, we should act in accordance with the British standard. After making some remarks in regard to the officers affected by the proposed scale of salaries, he hoped certain reductions had not been made on account of national prejudice, and concluded by moving the following amendment:

That under present circumstances it is not advisable to recommend any material interference with the officers and servants who have been in possession of their respective offices as officers and servants of this House since the first of July last until the present day, but that in the event of vacancies occurring in future, the following scale of reductions in the salaries be acted upon and followed in each case:

	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.
	$	$
Clerk of the House, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant	3,400	2,400
Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator	2,600	2,000
Deputy Clerk, Master in Chancery and Chief Office Clerk	2,600	2,000
Additional Clerk's Assistant, additional French Translator, Examiner for Standing Orders and Clerk of Private Bills	1,800	1,600
Additional Clerk's Assistant and Second Office Clerk	1,800	1,600
Clerk of the English Journals	1,300	1,200
Clerk of the French Journals, in 1864, $1,300	1,200	1,200
Clerk of Committees and French Translator	1,400	1,400
Additional French translator	1,200	1,200
Assistant Accountant	600	600
English Writing Clerk	500	500
Chaplain and Librarian, not disturbing present incumbent as Chaplain and Librarian	.....	400
Law Clerk acting as English Translator	2,600	2,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	1,350	1,000
Sergeant at-Arms	600	400
Door Keeper	1,130	800
Chief Messenger	800	700
HouseKeeper and Messenger in 1864, 700	700	400
Permanent Messengers	381	200
Sessional Messengers		

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that, however unpleasant the question might be, it had to be met. It would be desirable to have had the matter settled without coming before the House, but as this had been impossible, it was necessary to decide what was to be done in reference to it. The satisfactory manner in which the duties connected with the House had been discharged by the officials, adds to the unpleasantness of the duty the members of the House were called upon to discharge. It seemed to him that they had no alternative, but to consider the facts before them without any reference to the servants of the House. Perhaps it was putting it a little too strong to say they had no more rights than persons who were the employees of corporate firms, or private individuals, because some additional consideration might be had for persons who performed duties in connection with the Senate and the House of Commons. But as we now have new machinery coming into operation, having new constituent parts of the Dominion, each having a right to bring officers into the service, we should consider the relative claims of the several Provinces, and what they may expect in reference to the subject, as well as the rights of those persons who were formerly the incumbents of the Legislative Council of the late Province of Canada. He did not believe some of those rights existed. If it could be said that those gentlemen, who were servants of the late Legislative Council, have rights in this Parliament it can be said with equal propriety, that the servants of the Legislative